

# SPORTS



Captain Vyacheslav Fetisov, of the USSR national team, is holding up the European Ice Hockey Cup. The Czechoslovak team is in second place and third place has gone to the Swedish hockey team. In Moscow, the three teams and the Canadian national team have started their contest for the World Cup. In the first two matches between the four, the USSR beat Sweden 4-0, and Czechoslovakia won 5-4 from Canada.

## ANATOLY KARPOV UP TO THE MARK

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov has won the 50th national championship, totalling 9.5 points from 15 games, winning five, tying nine and losing only one game. Vladimir Tukmakov ran up to him with a point behind, and Rafael Vaganian and Lev Polugayevsky shared third place with 8.5 points each. The rest of the contestants ended up in a tight bunch.

Now that all world challenger series quarterfinals are over, Zoltan Ribli, of Hungary, who beat Eugene Torre, of the Philippines, 6-4, will meet Vasily Smyslov, of the USSR, in a semifinal match, while Garry Kasparov, of the USSR, and Viktor

Korchnoi, of Switzerland, will clash in the other. It is a cliché now that the women's world title will remain in the USSR at least until 1987, as the USSR has filled all the challenger semifinals berths. Nana Alexandriya, of the USSR, who beat Tatyana Lemacko, of Switzerland, 5.5-4.5 in a quarterfinal match at Alicante, Spain, where she also played, will now meet Irina Levitina, and Nana Iosellani will take on Lidiya Semyonova. World champion Maya Chiburdanidze, of the USSR, will have to defend her title in 1984.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

## FOR FRIENDSHIP CUP

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union crowd of Kvalar-Jurek won the second stage of the socialist countries' Friendship Cup minor rally, the Moscow Rally, ending up in Pers in another Hungary.

The USSR ran up with 24 points, while the winners scored

six. The hosts placed third with 27 points. The top Soviet crew of Vukovich-Zvingevits came sixth individually.

The USSR leads overall after two stages. The next Golden Sands Rally will be held on May 14-16 across Bulgaria.

## Igor Bobrin bids farewell

This is it, said Igor Bobrin, 1981 European and several-time Soviet national champion, as he made his last appearance on Thursday at the Moscow Palace of Sport, at Luzhniki, where he twice won the "Moscow News" Crystal Skate Prize.

This touching event, the withdrawal from big-time sport of a favourite with the crowds, or "a poet on ice," as Bobrin has been described by journalists, took place during the traditional demonstration performances by leading Soviet figure skaters who in this way completed their pre-Olympic season.

Alexander BUTSENIN



Photo by Andrei Knyazev

## Tour of Minsk Dynamo

The 1982 USSR football championships, Minsk Dynamo, which has five players from the USSR Olympic team, will be going on a US tour in mid-May. They will play several friendly games with teams from the North American soccer league, as well as the US International, known as the US America.

According to a US Football Federation spokesman, Team America, which features professional native players, will start preparations for the 1986 world championship and will compete on a full programme in the League championship, also kicking off in May.

## North Pole single-handed journey falls

David Hempleman-Adams of Britain failed in his attempt to become the first man to reach the North Pole single-handedly.

Selling out from Canada, he travelled 38 days carrying a transmitter and a small tent and having planes dropping food for him every four or five days. Once he was forced to return to base camp, as the weather had made it impossible for him to rest at night. The weather had covered nearly up and falling breaking a rib, after which he still continued on his way for another five days. A second fall ultimately dashed all his hopes of reaching the Pole.

I have run up a big debt in the process, but my spirit is unbroken, and I hope to be able to undertake a fresh venture soon, David remarked.

Vladimir MASHININ

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 7, 1983.

## Yuri ANDROPOV MAKES FRESH PROPOSALS

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has again crystallized and specified the Soviet position in regard to medium-range missiles in Europe.

Speaking at a dinner given in honour of the CDR head of state Erich Honecker, he reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is prepared to have in Europe not a single missile, not a single plane more than NATO has at its disposal at present. He also said that another step had been made to meet the Western position. The USSR is ready to agree on

equality of nuclear potentials on the continent both in the number of carriers and in the number of warheads, taking into account the corresponding armaments at the disposal of Britain and France. Thus, the Soviet leader has given a clear cut reply to all those in the West who declare that the Soviet Union would have a greater number of warheads even if the number of carriers were equal.

"In other words," says Yuri Andropov, "we are in favour of the Soviet Union having no more missiles or warheads on these missiles than the NATO side has during each mutually agreed upon period." In practical terms, this amounts to the following: if the British and French missiles had fewer warheads the number of warheads in the Soviet medium-range missiles would go down by the same number. This approach would apply to the aircraft-borne weapons of the same class presently deployed in Europe. This would lead to approximate parity between the USSR and NATO, both in the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear weapons, i.e. in both missiles and planes, and in the number of warheads they carry. To Moscow it is stressed that where this comes about, this equality will be at a much lower level than at present.

"This is a highly crucial moment in time," says Yuri Andropov. "If someone pulls the thread, the entire ball will start to roll. This thread could very well be pulled by the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe." This is exactly how the matter stands. Should the Americans missiles be deployed despite all

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## VICTORY DAY



War veterans—warrior pilots from the Ministry of Defense of the USSR and the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

On May 9, the Soviet people will celebrate the Day of Victory over the German Nazi invaders. The Soviet people endured great hardship during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, the worst of the wars this country has ever fought. It claimed twenty million lives, lost 1,710 cities, towns and settlements destroyed, while more than seventy thousand villages, big and small, were burnt down and pillaged.

Although 38 years have passed since the memory of the victims of the war is sacred to the Soviet people. It has become a tradition for war veterans to gather together in Moscow and other cities every May to honour the memory of their dead comrades and share their recollections of World War II.



Recalling life on the front lines... (left to right) the great-grandson, the grandson and the son of Vasily Chapayev, the legendary hero of the Civil War.

Photos by Vitaly Bugodarov

## THE SOVIET UNION'S APPEAL TO THE STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE MADRID MEETING

Being an important link in the all-European process initiated at Helsinki, the Madrid Meeting at representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has been going on for rather too long.

The work of the meeting has revealed that for the present moment the positions of all participating states have been outlined with complete clarity and that possibilities of further productive negotiations have been virtually exhausted.

On May 15, 1983 a group of neutral and non-aligned states participating in the conference undertook a new initiative directed at the rapid achievement of final agreement and at the successful termination of the meeting this took the form of the introduction of a renewed draft of the final document.

The draft overlooks a number of substantial points put forward by the Soviet Union. It could well be that other participating states may also consider the draft as not fully corresponding to their positions. The Soviet Union, guided by its desire to continue the all-European process started in Helsinki, and in the interests of strengthening peace, security and the development of cooperation in Europe and of reducing military confrontation in the area, is nevertheless prepared to agree to the Madrid Meeting final document as it was tabled on March 15, 1983.

For it, at this stage, further amendments, subamendments addenda and changes to the formulation of the submitted draft are made — and changes to the formulation of the result of more than two years of the draft in fact representing the result of positions of thirty-five states — take and being a synthesis of the positions of all states — amendments each one of which would have the right in this case to amendments of their own — all the positive things achieved in Madrid would be nullified.

If the other participants demonstrate as equally flexible political approach and sense of responsibility, there is no reason why the Madrid Meeting couldn't be brought to an end, with substantive positive results achieved, in a matter of days.

The successful completion of the Madrid Meeting is within our reach. The Soviet Union appeals to all the states participating in the meeting not to let go of this chance of establishing peace and security in the world.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### Who stands to gain from this slander?

Senior leaders and the mass media in Iran continue to insist that the Soviet Union is allegedly involved in gathering intelligence information about Iran and that it is making use of the members of the People's Party of Iran (PPI) for this purpose, writes the newspaper Pravda.

"The admissions" from the PPI members have been wrested from them by methods inherited from the infamous SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, and the truth value of such "admissions" is all too clear.

There are grounds for believing that foreign forces which have embarked on "anti-communist crusade" are fabricating information in Iran in order to turn it against the USSR and to camouflage their own subversive activities against the Khomeini regime. The spy scare in Iran

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## CYCLING

Mikhail Sveshnikov, 17, covered 20 kms at the Krylatkaya Olympic track in 24 min 52.83 sec, a new world record, beating the previous one set up

## Alberto Juantorena still going strong

At 32, celebrated Cuban athlete Alberto Juantorena claims he is not going to quit competitive sport. At a meet in Puerto Rico he easily outdistanced his 800 m opponents clocking 1 min 43.33 sec, a quite convincing win in the heat, he noted, especially in view of my two heavy feet injuries.

I am not a super-talented runner, as newsmen are wont to contend, he stressed; it's rather practice that brings me victories on the track and in everyday life. Despite his injuries, the 1976 Montreal Olympics champion is still in good shape. He has since graduated from a university economics department and is now in the closing stages of his post-graduate course.

by Ole Rylier, of Denmark. Sveshnikov was competing in the USSR Trade Union sports societies championship.



A few days ago this photo taken by our contributing photographer, 35-year-old Yuri Tufov, won first prize among the black-and-white entries at the International Sports Press Association contest.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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Address: 14/7 Gorky Street, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 30072.



The Indian cosmonauts Ravish Malhotra (left) and Rakesh Sharma at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre.

## Indian spacemen train at Zvyozdny

I am very happy to be receiving first-class training from Soviet experts at the town of Zvyozdny... They have introduced me to the outstanding world of outer space, said the Indian pilot, Ravish Malhotra.

Ravish Malhotra and Rakesh Sharma, Indian test pilots, successfully passed the rigorous selection tests for cosmonauts at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre, where they started their preparations for the first Soviet-Indian flight planned for 1984.

The first stage of their training is almost over, they have finished studying general space subjects and have started practical training on the simulator of the Soyuz-T spacecraft. Ravish and Rakesh are dynamic and highly self-demanding characters, said Boris Volynov, the cosmonauts' detachment commander. They devote all their time to training. There is a spirit of friendly rivalry between them: if one does better than the other at something, the other one does his best to catch up. This sense of purpose has contributed to their excellent marks of exams in space navigation, space medicine and spacecraft control systems.

Svetlana SOLDATENKOVA

## Challenge to White House policy

Washington. The US House of Representatives has dealt a sound blow to the Reagan administration's policy of escalating the nuclear arms race and its ill-fated stand at the Soviet-American Geneva talks, by passing a resolution 287 to 149 in favour, calling for an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of US and Soviet nuclear armaments.

According to LPI, the resolution, which took a record 50 hours of fierce debate, is a challenge to the White House policy on arms control. At the same time the resolution's passage by such a wide margin reflects the steady growth in the campaign. Its scope unprecedented in US history, against nuclear war and Washington's adventurist military policy.

## Helmut Kohl on West German policy

Bonn. Addressing the Bundestag with a government statement on the fundamental of his cabinet's foreign and domestic policy, Chancellor Kohl claimed, true to the spirit of the line adopted by the CDU/CSU and FDP coalition, that the North Atlantic alliance and the EC remained the foundation of West Germany's foreign policy and that friendship with the USA still at the core of NATO.

At the same time he pointed out that historical experience and West Germany's geographical location necessitated good relations with West and East. We think it imperative to work for qualitatively better relations with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty nations and to strive for a dialogue with the East European countries, especially the USSR, at all levels.

## WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THIS SLANDER?

(Continued from page 1)

and the false charges against the PFI are also inspired by those groups in Iran which are afraid of equitable and mutually advantageous Soviet-Iranian cooperation, and who are placing their stakes on the pro-imperialist policies that proved bankrupt under the Shah.

Intentions concerning Soviet involvement in the espionage against Iran is regarded as provocation by the enemies of good Soviet-Iranian relations. The fabrications by the Iranian authorities are absolutely groundless and are provoking legitimate anger and indignation among the Soviet people.



I will soon be ready to discuss peaceful coexistence.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybnikov

## On American-Chinese relations

Peking. China is dissatisfied with the state of the relations with America, and the Taiwan issue is the chief obstacle to the development of these relations. China's ambassador to the USA Zhang Wenjin told the national committee on Chinese-American relations in New York, Xinhua reports.

The ambassador pointed out that China made an "important concession" in considering the issue of US arms supplies to Taiwan, a historical survival and that the sides mapped out ways for settling the issue in a last

August joint communiqué. But no sooner had the ink on the documents dried than the US administration announced fresh arms deliveries to Taiwan. The US emphasized that it will continue these arms shipments. All this is unacceptable to the Chinese people, the ambassador charged.

On the subject of Chinese-American trade, he noted that under a bilateral trade agreement the American market should have opened wider to Chinese goods, but the American government unilaterally set quotas on Chinese imports.

## Yuri ANDROPOV MAKES FRESH PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 1)

reasonable arguments, a clear reaction is inevitable. The USSR, the GDR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries will have to take measures in response. The Soviet leaders do not believe that this prospect would suit the American leadership.

Stopping a fresh spiral in nuclear missile races, and preventing war have been demanded by Yuri Andropov as the urgent need of the day. It is the duty of all those who have anything to do with the political decision-making process to make the concern for the preservation of peace as a top priority. He sounded a serious warning who he said that those who say "No" to the new Soviet proposals will assume a grave responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world. Every week, every day the agreement is delayed the nuclear danger grows.

## PUWP POLITBUREAU ON THE SITUATION IN POLAND

Warsaw. The Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party has discussed the social and political situation in Poland and the tasks arising out of it.

The Politbureau stresses that the Day of International Solidarity of Working People was celebrated in Poland in a festive atmosphere and with a feeling of well-fulfilled duty. Nearly 65 million people took part in the May Day demonstrations.

The Politbureau notes that the mass participation of both Party members and others, Catholics and non-Catholics in the holiday of labour amounts to a total failure for the adventurist groupings who had been calling for a boycott of the May Day celebrations. It also signifies the failure for propaganda from the counter-revolutionary ground supported by reactionary broadcast from subversive radio stations in the West.

The situation in the country, it is stressed in the document, is being shaped by those who work, peace and calm and the struggle for socialism as being the regular conditions for a prosperous future for Poland.

## UN Security Council to debate Namibia

New York. In a meeting of the UN Security Council, the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez Cuellar, gave the support to the UN by African nations for the UN Security Council. A decision on May 23 the issue of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South African forces.

The need for the Council to hold a meeting also was held by the UN Secretary-General. He said that the UN Security Council is the only body that can play a role in the UN's independence. The UN Security Council is the only body that can play a role in the UN's independence. The UN Security Council is the only body that can play a role in the UN's independence.

## DEVELOPING WORLD 648,000 MILLION DOLLARS IN DEBT

New York. Taking advantage of their dominant position on the world capitalist market, the United States and its closest allies are trying to solve their domestic economic crisis, at the expense of their weaker developing partners. This was declared at a press conference held at UN Headquarters by Chairman Sobhan (Bangladesh) of the Group of 77, which has a membership of 125 developing countries.

Open robbery of the developing world in foreign trade and credits has a highly negative effect on the economic development of newly independent states. Their foreign debts are growing fast, having reached the incredible sum of 648 thousand million dollars in 1981. Every year, these countries have to fork out 130 thousand million dollars to repayment of their debts. They are unable to pay such a sum. According to Mr Sobhan, at present they are short of 100 thousand million dollars to pay outstanding debts.

He noted that four years previously the member-countries in the Group had put forward the request that global talks be held on economic matters in order to put an end, once and for all, to the system of discrimination, inequality and debt. However, the adoption of this proposal has been blocked by Britain and West Germany.

## India's misgivings

Delhi. Sounding deep concern over Pakistan's military build-up, Indian Defence Minister Venkataraman, in a recent address to Parliament, charged that Islamabad is actively building military facilities on the border with India, specifically in the occupied part of the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Given the threat to Indian security, he stressed the government is doing all it can to build up the country's defences.

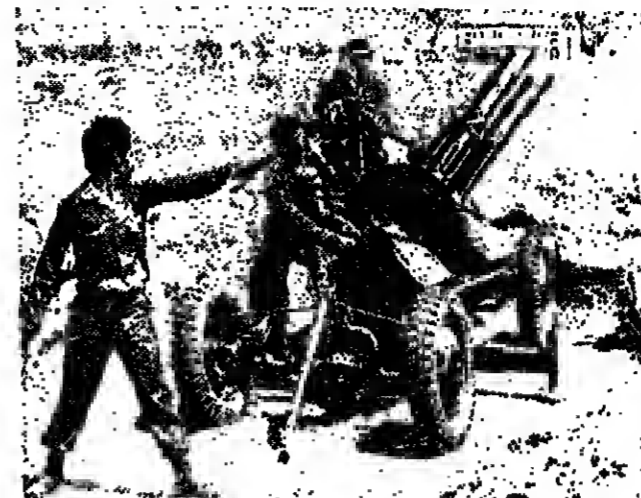
## PEOPLE

The American representative at the United Nations, Jean Kirkpatrick, is patently unlucky. Each of her contacts with the academic world, in which she worked for many years, ends in a public scandal.

Last February a public lecture she was to give at the University of California at Berkeley, was cancelled. Early in March the same happened at the University of Minnesota. After these setbacks, the academic diplomat was forced to abandon a lecture at a college in the state of Massachusetts. The latest in this chain of scandals took place at the State of New York, where students and teachers took part in a protest on learning a few days ago that the college's Board of Trustees had given J. Kirkpatrick a medal.

The American representative at the United Nations is notorious for her ardour in attacking the national liberation movement in any country, for her unconditional support for dictatorial regimes and her advocacy of force as the basic method in politics.

There are people in the United States who are clearly opposed to her militancy and her imperialist aspirations.



An anti-aircraft unit of the Socialist People's Army is combat position at the international airport at Managua.

## AMERICA RESPONSIBLE FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

Mexico. The United States is chiefly responsible for the bloodshed in long-suffering Nicaragua, reads a statement issued by the Latin American Federation of Journalists.

The latest in the series of massive infiltrations of Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary gangs and a thousand Honduran troops has materialized President Reagan's threats against the Sandinista government. By sending the Honduran army into Nicaragua, it is said to the statement.

Washington is planning to provoke a war between the two neighbouring peoples, and should take entire responsibility for the consequences of such policy.

Having expressed its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people — a victim of imperialist aggression — the federation urged Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, members of the "Contadora Group", to continue to work for a political settlement in Central America.

## Science and technology

### NEW PROPELLERS FOR SHIPS

Experts from the Swedish firm of Volvo have designed a new type of propellers for smaller sea-going vessels. They consist of two screws driven by a six-cylinder engine in opposite directions. The propeller has become ten to fifteen per cent more efficient, while fuel consumption has gone down.

### ELECTRONIC 'NOSE'

A group of researchers from Britain's Warwick University have designed an electronic "nose" which can reliably distinguish a multitude of smells.

The instrument has dozens of electronic detectors which can detect the molecular of substances with distinct smells and establish the strength of the smell. All the detectors are made as an integrated circuit. At the moment, the electronic nose can distinguish between 21 smells. These may come and go: jasmine, clove and sage.

It is believed that this "blond nose" can be used widely to sort coffee into different grades and to manufacture perfumes.

### LET'S CORRESPOND BY COMPUTER

Post offices in some American cities have installed booths like those used for telephones. Insiders can dictate letters to a computer which records the words in computer digits. Then the encoded "letter" is transmitted by telephone to the post office of the place of destination where an identical computer "translates" the digits into ordinary letters and prints them on paper. The computer letters are delivered in the usual way like mail.

### NEW LINE IN MINITRACTORS

The factory of Raba, in the Hungarian city of Győr, known for its engines for heavy trucks, large wheel tractors and different agricultural machines, will this year produce their first minitractors which are soon to be tested in the fields.

Mass production of these 14 hp tractors under a Czechoslovak licence is planned for next year. They should prove useful in orchards, vineyards and on vegetable plantations.

## OF INTEREST

### Boa-constrictors are the in thing

Quite recently, a man was walking down a street in Pineda, Barcelona, when he suddenly saw a snake and a half metre snake hanging from a tree. At first he was a bit dubious, but when the snake moved, he rushed to call the police.

Zoo employees were asked to catch the reptile, which they identified as a boa-constrictor. However, the snake was not from the city zoo, since none of them had escaped.

Later it turned out that the snake belonged to Antoni Puig, a Barcelona who had recently

look his property home. A spokesman from the Barcelona zoo said that this was not the first domestic boa. A year or so before, a fashion started in the

### Steam engine is given another lease of life

A hundred years ago, a railway line was opened between Budapest and the city of Pécs. A group of enthusiasts have restored the collapse of fascism in Germany. The railway was redesigned to provide more storage space. It is likely that the sub carried gold and valuables, as well as documents which might shed light on the mysteries which still surround many of the crimes committed by the Nazis.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### DEADLOCKS IN AMERICAN POLICY

A classic example of a diplomatic mission doomed to failure from the start is how US State Secretary George Shultz's Middle East tour has been described by IZVESTIA's observer Alexander Davin.

A short while ago, he continues, after G. Shultz took over from Alexander Haig, there were unmistakable notes of optimism in the American press. It was hoped that the new Secretary of State, a reserved, and balanced person, capable of systematic work and possessing a keen insight into any problem, would be able to introduce a rational dimension into American foreign policy.

These hopes have not materialized. Not because Shultz has failed to live up to his reputation, but because the policies he undertakes to implement are basically resistant to rational treatment. These inconsistent and inherently contradictory policies are based on a primitive, almost mythological interpretation of developments where actual meaning eludes Washington. Nor, indeed, is there any desire in the American capital to understand them from beginning to end, these policies built down in a tough and unyielding, and to the build up and war of military power in the pursuit of foreign policy aims.

### DANGEROUS "SHIELD"

Ten years ago R. Tanaka assured the United States of Japan's desire for "friendly co-operation". In 1981, under Suzuki, this desire developed into "an alliance" with the Pentagon. Now Nakasone has taken another step forward by announcing that Japan and the United States are united by a "common line".

What does this common line amount to? Nakasone, in his words, sees his task as being to help the United States assert itself in the role of "a strategic shield", against a world which will always be the "Japanese shield". Shultz, Yurii Voronin, FRAPDA's representative in Tokyo. In other words, what we are faced with is a military American-Japanese alliance.

The Japanese government's policy towards the United States participation in the Pentagon's dangerous global strategy which assigns the Japanese role to the role of nuclear hostings, is causing growing alarm in Japan. Such a policy, the document says, is incompatible with Japan's national interests and security and contradicts the need to ensure peace throughout the world.

### ARGENTINA HOPES FOR A WIND OF CHANGE

Many Argentines look forward to this year's general elections on October 30, in which the ruling military junta is in need of power to a civilian government, for the solution of many problems which, mainly in the economic sphere, weighs the APN government in the last days of the military regime.

The Argentine Air Force (Fuerza Armada) is a slogan often to be seen in the streets of Buenos Aires. For the wound inflicted by last year's war still lingers. Ruzhichevko says. The country drew away an instructive lesson from the Malvinas conflict, namely that of the main importance being that the Argentines are now better able to discern friend from foe. Those who had long pretended to be friends to Argentina showed their true colours as enemies and allies of British colonialism.

Argentina is on the threshold of important transformations, and Buenos Aires is looking forward to a wind of change.

### USSR FAVOURS PARITY

As Yuri Andropov stressed in his "Der Spiegel" magazine interview, the USSR intends to continue to seek agreement with the United States, writes M. Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

All the Soviet proposals made to date still stand. The USSR sees parity as providing a reliable guarantee of peace and is doing all it can to preserve it. And should, for instance, the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe prove unsuccessful, the Soviet Union will find a fitting response to American actions both with relation to America itself as well as to Europe. For it cannot but be worried at the prospect of having over 500 nuclear missiles deployed in close proximity to its borders, in addition to the British and French ones already in place. The Soviet counter-measures, Ponomarev points out, will be more than justified on all counts, including the highest moral considerations.

## MYSTERY OF A PERISHED SUBMARINE

New York. Roger Miklos, head of a Florida salvage firm, has spotted a sunken U-boat 23 metres deep in the Caribbean, which once belonged to Nazi Germany's navy.

Miklos reckons the sub was carrying a group of war criminals fleeing to Latin America after the collapse of fascism in Germany. He believes that the sub's interior was redesigned to provide more storage space. It is likely that the sub carried gold and valuables, as well as documents which might shed light on the mysteries which still surround many of the crimes committed by the Nazis.

### Round the Soviet Union

● A FESTIVAL OF THIS COUNTRY'S UNIVERSITIES, NAMED DRUZHBA (FRIENDSHIP), HAS BEEN HELD IN THE KAZAKHSTAN CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA. Taking part together with delegates from over fifty Soviet universities, were students from Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

● THE ATTRACTIVE STATE RESERVE MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE AND ART IN PLYOS, ON THE VOLOGA, WILL BECOME EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL when over two hundred decorative houses and shrubs are planted in a garden laid out in its grounds.

● PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HUMAN BRAIN WERE THE SUBJECT OF THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, HELD IN TBILISI, CAPITAL OF THE TRANSCASPIAN GEORGIAN REPUBLIC. It was sponsored by the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO). Taking part were neurophysiologists, biophysicists and doctors from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Canada, Norway, the USA, West Germany and Japan.

● AN AVIATION MUSEUM HAS BEEN OPENED IN THE TOWN OF KAUNAS, IN THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC. On view are unique souvenirs from the history of aviation in Lithuania, while the contribution made by Lithuanian engineers to the development of civil and sports aviation in the USSR is given vivid illustration.

● RICE SOWING HAS STARTED IN SOME FORMERLY DESERT DISTRICTS OF KAZAKHSTAN. The largest fields are near the Syr Darya River. Irrigation systems covering a hundred thousand hectares have been organized there. Over the past 30 years there has been a threefold expansion in the rice plantations in the Soviet Union which now completely satisfy this country's requirements in rice.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### COAL TRANSPORTED VIA PIPELINE

This country is soon to manufacture major pipeline systems for delivering coal to a number of regions, about 2,400 km in length and with an annual capacity of 20 to 25 million tonnes, writes *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. Why have pipelines been chosen for transporting coal?

The research done by the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology shows the high efficiency of hydraulic pipelines for hard coals transported over long distances. A special programme provides for pipeline-building technology to carry concentrated ore from the Far North to the north-west of the country, as well as for major pipelines for transporting coal from the eastern regions to the centre. The next five-year plan period (1986-90) will see, for example, the construction of an experimental industrial 400 km long pipeline for transporting concentrated iron ore in the Ukraine.

The possibility of making a pulp out of coal and methanol is at present being studied, notes the paper. Should this prove successful it will become feasible to transport methanol, a valuable motor fuel for the chemical industry, as well as coal via pipelines.

#### SO WHY STUDY?

Every 5 to 8 years science and technology renews its stocks of information by half, with millions of new machines and devices being created over this period, writes *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*. Between 1976 and 1980 alone national industry manufactured over 18 thousand machines of a new type, which not infrequently demanded a science and technology base of their own, or well as a high level of knowledge and expertise.

The necessity of retooling is also called for by other factors of social development under new economic conditions. Sociologists have calculated that the pro-

ductivity and dynamic character of modern living make people change the direction of their activity 3 to 4 times during their life. But even if a person remains chosen in youth, there are, just the same, plenty of reasons for updating one's intellectual wardrobe.

That is why, writes the paper, the idea of training is proposed with increasing frequency and is becoming an inalienable part of one's life. At a UNESCO session, for example, the concept of "permanent education" was put forward. The idea is that education is becoming an essential element of human activity and should be implemented throughout one's life. In this country, notes the paper, this concept has long since been put into practice in the USSR every expert is expected to study for two months not less often than once in six years. Even in the 1980s, stresses the newspaper, more than 30 per cent of the national income was received via contributions made to education and by raising the level of skills.

#### ENTOMOPHAGS FOR PLANT PROTECTION

Is it possible to provide adequate protection for plants without using toxic chemicals? The answer is provided in *TRUD* by N. Filippov, Director of the All-Union Research Institute of Biological Methods of Plant Protection. The main trend in Soviet research is concentrated on the employment of useful insects (entomophagists) for plant protection. Translated from Latin "entomophag" means "one that eats insects". In other words, stresses the biologist, we have struck up an alliance with insects which destroy the worst enemies of many plants useful to man. For example, the institute has developed a technology for growing aphid lions—an efficient aphid-devouring predator. Other entomophagists have been raised to eat housefly pests, and research is in progress into the use of predator bugs against the Colorado potato beetle. Experiments over two years have shown that, in this way, numbers of the

toxic pest can be reduced to amounts which virtually cause no harm.

The results obtained, concludes N. Filippov, allow us to hope that adequate protection for plants without the use of toxic chemicals is quite feasible. This is very important since the chemicals that are used for their protection may well pose a danger to human health.

#### URBANSCOPE FOR IMPROVED ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

Architectural errors are very expensive to put right, writes *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA*. There are some examples of height being incompatible with that of neighbouring houses. Is this due to lack of proper study of the architectural plans or to lack of special knowledge? The paper believes that the root cause of error lies in the lack of models, and, to a greater degree, sketches and diagrams, bear little or no relation to the surrounding site. It has now become possible, however, to use a new tool and pros of building, blocks and of new neighbourhoods, while still in the designing stage. The Construction Physics Research Institute has invented a TV device (named *urbanoscope*) which organizes the inclusion of accuracy standing in streets which exist only on a model.

Suppose, one, two, three or ten TV viewers of films about the would-be block come to the conclusion that they did not like the layout or the block's appearance. They notes the paper. This would be a warning to the architect that they have missed something and that they should seek for other solutions which would avoid the subject to be would-be residence for their approval. In this way the best architectural solution to a problem will be arrived at collectively.

As for putting up a building in a downtown area, it becomes especially important to make sure that it harmonizes with the rest of the street. And in this, the urbanoscope will also have a useful role to play. Downtown residents will be able to voice their opinions about the new project.



## CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN MILLIONS OF COPIES

The photo on the left shows a lesson of Kirgiz in progress at the Tuktogul secondary school, in the Tama Region, in the Central Asian Republic of Kirgizia. The ABC which the children are reading was issued by the local publishers. Textbooks and ABC-books for 43.3 million Soviet schoolchildren are now published in 48 languages of the peoples of the USSR. And this in just a drop in the ocean by comparison to the total number of books published for children.

During the present five-year plan period alone, the total number of copies of fiction and children's literature published will rise into 4,800 million. This includes works by Soviet and modern foreign authors as well as by classical writers. Particularly popular are books by the Swedish author, Astrid Lindgren, by A. A. Milne, the British children's writer, as well as fairy tales by the Grimm brothers and by Hans Andersen. Such titles are found as the bookshelves of almost every home. Children's books are published in huge editions. For instance, over the past two years alone, works for children written by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin have been published 50 times in a total edition of 6 million copies. Between 1975 and 1979 books by Korney Chukovsky, the classical Soviet children's writer, were published in nearly 40 million copies, 200 editions.



Titles put out by *Det skaya Kniga*.

and local publishers issue books for children in 70 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Children's publishers exist in all the republics: the Vsesoyuznaya Publshchitsa, in the Ukraine, for instance, and Yash Gvardia, in Uzbekistan. The two giants in the trade, however, without rivals anywhere else in the world are *Detskaya Literatura* and *Malysh* (the latter specializing in picture books having little text, but with dozens of bright and entertaining illustrations). The prices of children's books are quite low and within the reach of any Soviet family.

### NAVIGATION SEASON OPENS ON THE AMUR RIVER

Buoy lights have been lighted again on the Amur River following the last of the winter ice. One week earlier than usual, due to the very warm spring, the boating of boats marks the beginning of the navigation season on this Far Eastern river.

Almost 27 million tonnes of cargo will have to be carried before the end of the season, most of it destined for distant locations which are easily reached by water. There is to be a big increase in the transportation of construction materials and of coal, oil and timber for the townships of the Belkel-Amur Railway and the Byrraya hydropower station, its main projects in the region.

### WHY BRIQUET 'DUST'?

A production line introduced at the Vinnitsa furniture combi in the capital of Soviet Ukraine helps collect 300 tonnes of briquet dust, literally out of this at a day. The line is designed to carry briquettes of wood dust, which is collected by purifying the air at the shops.

The products thus trapped are used to fuel boilers in bakeries, frames and small holdings. They are easy to store and ship. Another is that they burn almost completely without polluting the air and are much cheaper than other fuels.

### ROGUN PROJECT STARTS ON THE DAM

A new mega has started in the construction of the Rogun Hydroelectric Project (HEP) on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan; preparatory work has been completed and the construction of the main structures has begun. The workers here have started to clear the banks of the river where the world's biggest dam is to go up.

In order to appreciate the importance of this work, one should imagine a huge rocky gorge whose bottom is strewn with rocks and boulders. These

are to be removed and, with the rocky foundation laid bare, a reliable bed is to be made for the dam.

The Rogun dam, the biggest in the world, will be 330 metres high. Beyond it, a reservoir will be filled to irrigate hundreds of thousands of hectares of land in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. The electricity from the 3,600 thousand kW Rogun HEP will become part of the energy pool in Central Asia to give new life to projects in the South Tajikistan.

### Places to visit

The earliest mosque of Bukhara, the oldest town in Central Asia, is to be found to meso-crip, dating back to the 2nd century B. C.



The Kalyan mosque.

## BUKHARA



The Kalyan mosque.

Throughout its many centuries of history, the town was repeatedly conquered and destroyed by Arab invaders and Genghis Khan's hordes. Each time, however, Bukhara managed to re-establish its economy, culture and arts which flourished with renewed vigour, while beautiful new buildings were put up.

By the 16th-17th centuries, the town had become the capital of the Bukhara khannate, and most of its architectural monuments date back to this period. The oldest building in Bukhara

is the 8th century Ark citadel, the town's kahal, as it were. Today it houses a nature, history and folklore museum. Nearby is Registan Square, where once there used to be a bazaar.

The underground Nagh temple in the main covered bazaar was built way back in the pre-Islamic period. The 16th century Kalyan mosque has a cupola of blue-tinted bricks, which match up to the sky in their vivid colour.

### North American pines in Kalinin Region

A large forest tract in the Kalinin Region (European part of the Russian Federation), the home of Waymouth pines, has been placed under state protection.

### Through the pages of time

Nauka Publishers and the A. M. Corky Institute of World Literature are preparing for publication a nine-volume "History of World Literature". This is to be the first Soviet fundamental publication covering such extensive material.

The edition is based on the historical and chronological principles said Deputy Editor-in-Chief Yu. V. Viner. Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The first volume is on the development of the world literature in ancient times from its sources in folklore to the beginning of the present era. The second volume embraces the period between the 2nd and the 13th centuries, i.e., the Middle Ages. The subsequent volumes represent the picture of the literary process between the Renaissance Period and 1917. The final volume covers the literature written between the Soviet Revolution in Russia and the end of World War II. The publication is to be illustrated and accompanied by extensive reference material.

### GEORGIAN MARBLE

A deposit of white-pink marble has been discovered in the mountains near the city of Chikura, Georgia (republic in Soviet Transcaucasia). Quarrying will soon start there. According to experts, the first quarry contains 600,000 tonnes of stone, its purity, lustre and transparency approaching that of the famous Carrara marble used by ancient Roman sculptors.

Geologists have found 11 marble deposits on Georgian territory, lying in some "several tens of metres thick. The mar-

The plan now is to obtain saplings and set up a nursery of these North American en-patriots, which grow faster than their kin and produce commercial timber earlier.

The Kalinin pines are almost 76 years old.

### Major reconstruction work at Russian Museum

Major reconstruction work is underway at the Russian Museum in Leningrad—the first since it was originally constructed; simultaneously the interior of the main building the Mikhailovsky Palace, is being restored. The Palace was built between 1819 and 1826 by the great architect Carlo Rossi, and already at the time was appreciated as a masterpiece of world significance.

While the repairs are in progress new lighting equipment, etc., will be installed in the halls. The original decorations will be restored to many of the rooms. In those cases where the decor is badly damaged to be recognizable, Rossi's drawings will be consulted. All manner of restoration work is afoot, even the artificial marble and painted floors are having a facelift. Once the work has been completed the halls will be museum items in their own right, conveying the spirit of the past epoch. Apart from paintings and sculpture they will contain furniture made to Rossi's design. It will take years to complete the reconstruction and restoration work which will be undertaken



### Science and technology

#### FLOATING LAB

The "ELM" is a new scientific vessel designed to make a complex study of natural resources in the Caspian Sea. Specialists from different constituent republics will be going on board to explore and study marine microflora. The ship travels several thousand miles across the Indian Ocean and the Arabian, Mediterranean, and Black seas after leaving its shipyard in Khabarovsk (Far East) for its port of registration in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

Although the ship appears small—little more than 100 metres long and less than 10 metres wide—it contains an entire scientific station, including hydrological and hydrochemical laboratories, and two others for examining the microorganisms living in the sea food. This is the first ship of this kind to operate in the Caspian. It can travel 20,000 miles before calling at ports for water or fuel.

### INTERPLANETARY WAVES SEEM TO ANSWER MANY QUESTIONS

Our Solar System is like a huge ocean which is in constant motion, says Dr. A. I. Chochelnitsky. Underlying such motion are interplanetary waves.

In accordance with the conception of celestial mechanics elaborated by the scientist, the waves move with different intensity in the ocean of tiny corpuscular particles.

Chochelnitsky believes that much more determine the position of natural cosmic bodies, specifically planets, comets and asteroids. He managed to determine the wave length. It proved to be up to 100 million kilometres.

In Chochelnitsky's opinion pulsating like an ocean with the help of these waves the Solar System distributes cosmic bodies depending on their physical properties and size, selecting the most stable place in outer space for each. Therefore all distances from the Sun to planets and other bodies of the Solar System, according to Chochelnitsky, are multiple to a certain number—the wave length.

In the opinion of specialists, the scientist's viewpoint on the surrounding world makes it possible to answer a number of topical problems facing contemporary astrodynamics and cosmology.

### FOREST SCULPTURE

A small of wood and lacquer pervades the workshop belonging to Valentina Chaus (above). It all began with a small dry rod which looked like a snake and which the amateur sculptor found while ascending Mt. Karadag in the Crimea, nearly twenty years ago.

Today, the "natural art" produced by Chaus has many admirers. This art form is so new that it has no precise name. The forest sculptures done by Valentina Chaus include panthers, horses, and vases of flowers.

Her first one-man show was held about two years ago. After which, she was invited to exhibit in Moscow. Valentina Chaus' forest sculpture has a permanent home at the Teachers' House in Kiev. At present the artist is designing the interior of the "Forest" bookshop, one of the biggest in Kiev. In the photo below—the King Stag.

### VIEWPOINT

The cinema has a major contribution to make towards mutual understanding among nations

Pyotr KOSTIKOV,  
Deputy Chairman, USSR  
State Committee for  
Cinematography

The most popular of all the arts, the cinema, has an immense role to play in fully service to the ideals of peace. In maintaining regular contacts with film organizations from more than a hundred countries the USSR State Committee for Cinematography is guided by this principle.

In many partners are film makers from socialist countries. Recent years have witnessed much freer contacts with developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Committee also maintains traditional ties with many major film-producing countries in the West.

Out of the 244 films shown in Soviet cinemas in 1982, 131 were of foreign origin. Of these 63 were produced in capitalist countries. This is a typical situation, and these figures vary but little from one year to another.

Every year, 60 Soviet films are purchased by foreign companies from Sovexportfilm, the Soviet exporting and importing organization.

In general, the success of Soviet movies at prestigious film festivals (with 400 awards given in Soviet film makers over the past decade) has largely shaken the dogmatic thinking of the Western cinemagoers who until quite recently regarded all dissimilarity between Soviet and Western films as being proof of the latter's conformism.

We shall be seeking for a more active film exchange and to expand other forms of international cooperation. In this respect, mention should be made of the weeks, festivals, retrospectives, showings and premieres of Soviet films held abroad. Nearly 300 such events are arranged annually. The growing number of nations wishing to make films jointly with this country is further testimony of the dynamism of our film industry. Over the past three years, nearly 30 joint features have been made with our partners from Britain, Mexico, Italy and Colombia, while creative efforts have come from France, West Germany and Japan. And the overall picture of international exchange in films would certainly be incomplete without the traditional film festivals held in odd years in Moscow and to even years in Leningrad.

The last, 12th Moscow Film Festival, aroused considerable interest. Attendance were nearly 1,200 film makers from more than a hundred countries and nearly 500 films of all types and genres were shown virtually the best of what had been made in the two years preceding the festival.

This year, Moscow will host the 13th Festival which is to begin on July 7. In days, we do not know how many guests will be coming. When talking about the arts, figures are hardly relevant. More important is the fact that delegations to the Moscow Film Festival will be creative people whose aspirations are in tune with the traditional motto of the festival, "For Friendship and Understanding Among Nations".

# ENTERTAINMENT



## MOSCOW STARS ARTS FESTIVAL



A scene from Verdi's opera, "Il trovatore".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

The 19th All-Union Moscow Stars Arts Festival, held every May, has opened this year with a performance at the Bolshoi Theatre of "Il trovatore".

During the Festival, which lasts until May 13, the country's leading companies will present their best productions, and latest works. There will be performances by leading figures in the world of the arts as well as by talented debutants, and exciting concert programmes.

The Bolshoi Theatre will present classics at Russian opera and ballet, such as "The Queen of Spades" by Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina", the ballets "The Sleeping Beauty", and "Giselle", as well as operas and ballets by Soviet composers. There will also be performances of "Madama Butterfly" by Puccini and of Bizet's "Carmen". The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre will give performances of two new productions—a modern opera, "The Elder Sae", based on the play by Vampilov, and Zburbanov's opera, "Moscow is Behind Us".

There will be first eight performances at Moscow's circuses. The Circus at Tsvetnoy Boulevard will show "My Job is a Clown" in which the main part is to be played by international Greek prize winner Andrei Nikolayev, who is also responsible for staging the performance, while at Circus le Varshavsky Prospekt you can see "Open Your Secrets".

Area, an amusing tale about the attractions of circus art, which includes a magic item, "The Invisible Man".

A number of companies and performers will be appearing for the first time at the Festival, among them the USSR Ministry of Culture State Symphony Orchestra, and representatives of the arts from the constituent republics such as the Cherepanovskaya Philharmonic Society, the Byelorussian Folk Choir, the Koryak Meego national ensemble, and J. Kakhilze, a conductor from Georgia.

Also included in the Festival programme are productions of plays by Russian, Soviet and foreign dramatists, special displays at museums and exhibitions. For instance, there will be a comprehensive exhibition of masterpieces of the Russian Soviet film arts dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Academy of Arts.

Works of art from 110 Soviet museums will go on display at the exhibition, which will be divided between several localities, the Central Exhibition Hall at the Moscow, the Tretyakov Gallery, and the exhibition halls of the Academy of Arts itself.

35 thousand foreign guests from 55 countries including France, the United States, West Germany, India, Turkey, Australia and Costa Rica will come to Moscow for the Festival which will wind up with a gala concert to be held in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin, on May 13.

## 'I do not deny other directions the right to existence'

One of the recent premieres at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, "Rivarez", is a ballet based on the novel "The Cadillac" by English writer Ethel Lillian Vonnegut. It is to music by Sukhan Tsintsadze, the Georgian composer, and is produced by theatre chief choreographer Alexei Chichinadze.

The work is well within the tradition of the theatre named after the great theatre reformer.

Sofia Rotaru, the popular Soviet singer, and the Chebura Rita pop group (photo) were recently a great success in Yalta on the Crimean Black Sea coast. Rotaru sang some of her hit tunes as well as new songs. An usual but repertoire was based on melodies having a distinctly national flavor, written by Ukrainian and Moldavian song writers. Many of them were written especially for Rotaru. The ensemble has plans to appear on GDR TV, which is now working on another Kasse-Bundesprogramm (to be seen via Eurovision, late June or year) and in June and July will perform in Montreal.



## FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. Theatre groups from many towns and cities in the Russian Federation are taking part in an all-Russia theatre festival in Khabarovsk, in the Far East, dedicated to the heroic feat performed by the Soviet people in the development of Siberia and the Far East.

Ballets. Soviet choreographer A. Shkaro and artist Ye. Lisak have helped produce A. Mal'kov's ballet "Love Legend" in Skopje, Yugoslavia.

Exhibitions. "Fyodor Dostoyevsky — 'White Nights'" is the name of an exhibition of works by Soviet artist, Ilya Glazunov, now on at the Palace of the Republic in the GDR capital. The drawings on view are a reflection of the many years Glazunov has spent illustrating works by the great Russian writer.

## SPANISH HARP MUSIC

Incredible virtuosity and astonishing lyricism, was how a music critic described a concert given in the Smaller Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire by the Russian artist of the RSFSR, harpist Emiliya Moskvitina.

Moskvitina has won prizes in the USA, Holland and Israel and has given concerts in the PRG, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, Mexico, and other countries accompanied by the Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society. She has recorded 6 long-playing records for Melodia and one LP for Philips.

Moskvitina, a superb performer of classical and modern harp music, devoted her entire concert to 16th-18th-century Spanish music and the hall was packed with connoisseurs of this ancient and beautiful instrument. Many pieces were performed for the first time in the USSR. For instance, the concertos by Rodrigo were played by Moskvitina with a

## DEDICATED TO MAYAKOVSKY

The first all-Union festival of poetry dedicated to Vladimir Mayakovsky, hard of the revolution, to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the poet's birth, will take place in July. From now onwards it will become a traditional event, similar to the Pushkin, Nekrasov and Shvachenko poetry festivals. Such was the decision taken at the meeting of the All-Union Subjunct Commission, which took place in Moscow of the USSR Writers Union.

Celebrations in honor of the great poet will take place in the towns connected with his life and work—Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kiev, Baku, Sverdlovsk, Gorky, Kharkov, Voronezh and Rostov-on-Don. Well-known literary figures from all the constituent republics will take part in the festival, as well as guests from the socialist countries.



Emiliya Moskvitina during the concert.

virtuosity and wealth of rhythm and nuance that up to now had been considered out of reach for the harp.

Ted POLSKY

## WHAT'S ON?

May 7-13

### THEATRES

Kremle Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 8 (mat), 9 (mat) — Concerts. 13 — A gala concert by the Moscow Stars Arts Festival. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 7 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 8 (eve) — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 9 (eve) — One-act ballets: Stravinsky, "Stravinsky"; Khachaturian, "Gayane-Suite". 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolante" (opera). 12 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 13 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). Operetta Theatre "The Merry Skay" (Sverdlovsk Sq.). 7 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow" (opera). 8 — Gershwin, "A Christmas Carol". 10 — Gershwin, "A Christmas Carol". 12 — Zburban, "Penelope". 13 — Kabanov, "The Gypsy Princess".

### FILMS

The Home-Coming (Moscow Studio, USSR). A film based on motifs from Andrei Platonov's story, Captain Ivanov, returned home from war. Cinemas: "Machin" (3a Shchukina Sq.), "Machin" (3a Shchukina Sq.), "Machin" (3a Shchukina Sq.). This film (Czechoslovakia).

# BUSINESS

## Contacts and contracts

A large contingent of Lada cars will be delivered to Austria this year according to a contract signed by Avtoexport.

In March, talks have ended in a protocol, attached to an agreement between the government of the Soviet Union and Poland on economic and technical cooperation in the construction of the first line of the Metro in Warsaw. Under the above protocol, the USSR will supply Poland with machines and materials for this purpose in 1983-85.

The Soviet Union has held its national day at the International fair in the Moroccan city of Casablanca. The exhibition's motto is, "Cooperation in the Service of Development".

The Belarus tractor (photo) was the centre of attention at a show-stand-exhibition of Soviet agricultural technology, held in the Indonesian town of Bogor (W. Java). Soviet machinery is valued very highly in Indonesia, the press was told by the president of Subarti Sogali Corp, a co-sponsor of the exhibition. It is easy to handle, justifying and up to the best world standards. Soviet tractors compete successfully with those produced by American and Japanese firms.



## TANKERS FROM ROMANIA

The Drobeta-Turnu-Severin shipbuilders in Romania have launched another 7,000-tonne oil tanker of the "Ceapin" class for V/O Sudimport of the Soviet Union.

## The Moscow international book forum of 1983 will be more representative

Nest September, Moscow will hold the 4th International Book Fair, which is a biennial event.

The popularity of such fairs grows with publishers and book merchants the world over, a fact proven by the following figures: companies from 67 countries participated in the Moscow fair in 1977, while 93 countries took part in 1981.

I am certain the coming Moscow fair will have more participants, while its commercial results will be even more significant, said Yuri Leonov, General Director of the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, which sponsors the event together with the State

Committee of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution.

Leonov has full authority to make such statements. The organization that he heads will be 60 years old in 1983 and is one of the largest in the world. It does business with over 1,000 firms in 140 countries and its foreign trade turnover annually tops 100 million rubles.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga exports Soviet literature in Russian and in other languages at the people's of the USSR, as well as in almost 50 foreign languages. Other important exports are represented by art albums, records, cassettes, and stamps. Every year the organization holds over 1,500 fairs in various countries, sponsored single-handedly or with the help of its foreign partners.

## Soviet exhibitions a big success

Specialized exhibitions, "Medical Technology and Medical Preparation" organized jointly by the USSR Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of the Medical Industry have been held in Delhi and Manila. The thousands of visitors, mainly doctors, pharmacists, scientists, medical students, as well as representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical industries familiarized themselves with Soviet achievements in this field. All in all, three hundred pieces of mass produced medical equipment and samples of medicines were put on display.

Remarkable on the success of the exhibition, the Indian press noted that it has given a further boost to the development of business cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.

## SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cory compartments, but class service plus additional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable as possible.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner. Various hors-d'oeuvres, violog wine, juice, fruit, lobster and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel. Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office. Soviet Rail will always be glad to welcome you aboard their trains.



## Russian collection for international show

A collection of women's clothes, made in Ivanovo is to be shown at an international consumer goods fair opening in May in the Bulgarian town of Plovdiv. This is the first time that the Ivanovo fashion-house is taking part in this authoritative international show expected to be attended by firms from 48 countries.

The pinflore frocks and summer dresses bear the unmistakable trade mark of the dress-makers of Moscow, Yaroslavl, Pskov, Rostov and Khokhlova.

One of the models is complemented by a necklace painted by Boris Novitsky, the chief artist at the Khokhlova factory for lacquered miniatures. And it was artists from this famous village that were responsible for the outfits in folk style bearing the name of Russia's Golden Ring. A separate group of models, made out of the famous Ivanovo cloth is called the "satin merry-go-round". A dress with a Bulgarian folk motif should be a pleasant surprise for female visitors to the fair.

## A symposium exposition

Tekhninterer was the name of symposium exposition held in by the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Vermontskone, Moscow. It and other companies showed Soviet exports. Interior components for offices and enterprises—aluminum window panes, telescopic partitions, shades, fireproof lining panels.

The symposium was sponsored by the Finnish Rasokomakki firm, a major business partner for Soviet foreign trade associations. Its trade volume with Russia exceeded 60 million rubles last year. In return for Soviet timber, the Finnish company supplies furniture, cloth, chemicals and other goods.

## USSR: AN ENORMOUS CONTINENT FOR TRAVELLERS

The USSR is an enormous continent, said R. C. Lahat, Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization. Addressing a Moscow press conference, he added: "You have a great deal to show your guests, and you authority in the field of tourism is recognized all over the world. More and more travellers choose the USSR as a destination for their vacation."

Guests can visit 100 towns and cities in the USSR, including the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia, travel along the Trans-Siberian and other railway lines, motorways and rivers, and enjoy lakes and seas.

One of the new tours is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Georgia's unification with Russia. It includes a journey to the Georgian SSR, taking in the capital Tbilisi and other places like Poti, Abkhaz, Telavi and Rostov.

## Intourist news

Engl. Arts festivals to mark the occasion are to be held in Baku, Tashkent, Kiev, Moscow, Leningrad and Sochi.

In 1982, Intourist introduced a tour of children's railways much to the delight of foreign visitors who have often described it as a highlight of their visit to this country. Business tours are arranged for those in that sphere, as well as Russian-style tours for hunters. There are mountaineering and mountain skiing holidays and various real homes and sanatoriums in the most picturesque parts of the country, and in resorts which have been and modernized. Visitors can also take advantage of the new satellite and health tours which include sanatoriums in places like Yalta (Crimea) — this should prove popular with the guests.

Again, from this, there are specialized programmes especially for professionals and amateurs interested in outdoor recreation and various folk crafts, and for those who love the Russian ballet, opera, theatre and other arts.

Shakhlyer vs Kharkov Melod. 3 p.m. The USSR Cup has been contested since 1958. Shakhlyer has won the crystal cup three times, while this is Melodist's first time in the finals.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 8 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m. Victory Day prize will be contested on Sunday.

## WEATHER

May 7-13 In Moscow, city and region, mostly sunny. Showers possible later in the week. Night temperatures at between 0° and -10°C, which may drop to -15°C in the first half of the period. Daytime temperatures are expected to rise from +10°C and +15°C to +18°C and +21°C.

## State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for May 4, 1983	Quotations in rubles	100	100
Currency			
Egyptian pound	1	1.00	
English pound sterling	100	112.59	
Finnish markka	100	13.44	
French franc	100	9.87	
FRG mark (Deutsch mark)	100	29.37	
GDR mark	100	44.90	
Italian lire	10,000	7.10	
Italian lire	10,000	4.90	
Japanese yen	1,000	3.07	
Polish zloty	100	23.50	
Spanish peseta	1,000	35.54	
Swiss franc	100	72.70	
US dollar	100	22.70	

## SPORTS

FOOTBALL Lada Central Stadium, 8 — USSR Cup. Final. Donetsk